





## INTIMATIONS

S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

## PIANOS

ON

HIRE

FROM

\$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
INCLUSIVE.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

From 1st April, 1916.

**NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, Tsz**  
Apply—**"A. J. P."**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [303]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

**NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, 6-Roomed**  
House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms.  
Vacant from 1st March.  
Apply—**HARRY WICKING & Co.**  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [235]

## TO LET.

**TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE,"**  
No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up  
and remodelled.  
Each House contains downstairs Two Good  
Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with  
Bathroom.  
Ordnance and Grass Tennis Court.  
Shortly available for occupation.  
Apply to—**DAVID SARSON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [112]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in Queen's Building.**  
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-**  
**MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [306]

## TO LET.

**NO. 8 and 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW.**  
Apply to—**M. J. D. STEPHENS.**  
Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [97]

## TO LET.

**THE KENNELS," 189, Magazine Gap**  
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.  
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-**  
**MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [96]

## TO LET.

**RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,**  
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,  
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—**DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &**  
**HAIRSTON,**  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [90]

## TO LET.

**GODOWN, No. 5, Duddell Street.**  
Apply—**A. E. AVASIA,**  
Care of E. PARANET,  
No. 1, Duddell Street  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

## TO LET.

**NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK.**  
No. 55, ELGIN TERRACE.  
"GLENIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.  
"EILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villas,  
No. 54, THE PRAK, Fully Furnished, including  
Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.  
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,  
Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.  
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS  
VILLA WEST.  
No. 58, PEEL STREET on Caine Road  
level.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,  
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
"LEWKNOR," No. 196, THE PRAK.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."  
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hickow Rd., Kowloon.  
No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE,  
with entrance on Conduit Road.  
"ONE GODOWN," No. 8, Burrows Street,  
Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PRAK  
(Unfurnished).  
No. 15, THE PRAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [35]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Second**  
Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs.  
Wm. Meyerink & Co.  
Apply—**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Liquidators,  
Wm. MEYERINK & Co.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [252]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in St. George's BUILDINGS,**  
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,  
Immediate possession.  
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

## TO LET.

**NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January,**  
1916.  
Apply to—**J. VINCENT BRAGA,**  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE in Kunkford Terrace,**  
Kowloon.  
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-**  
**MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

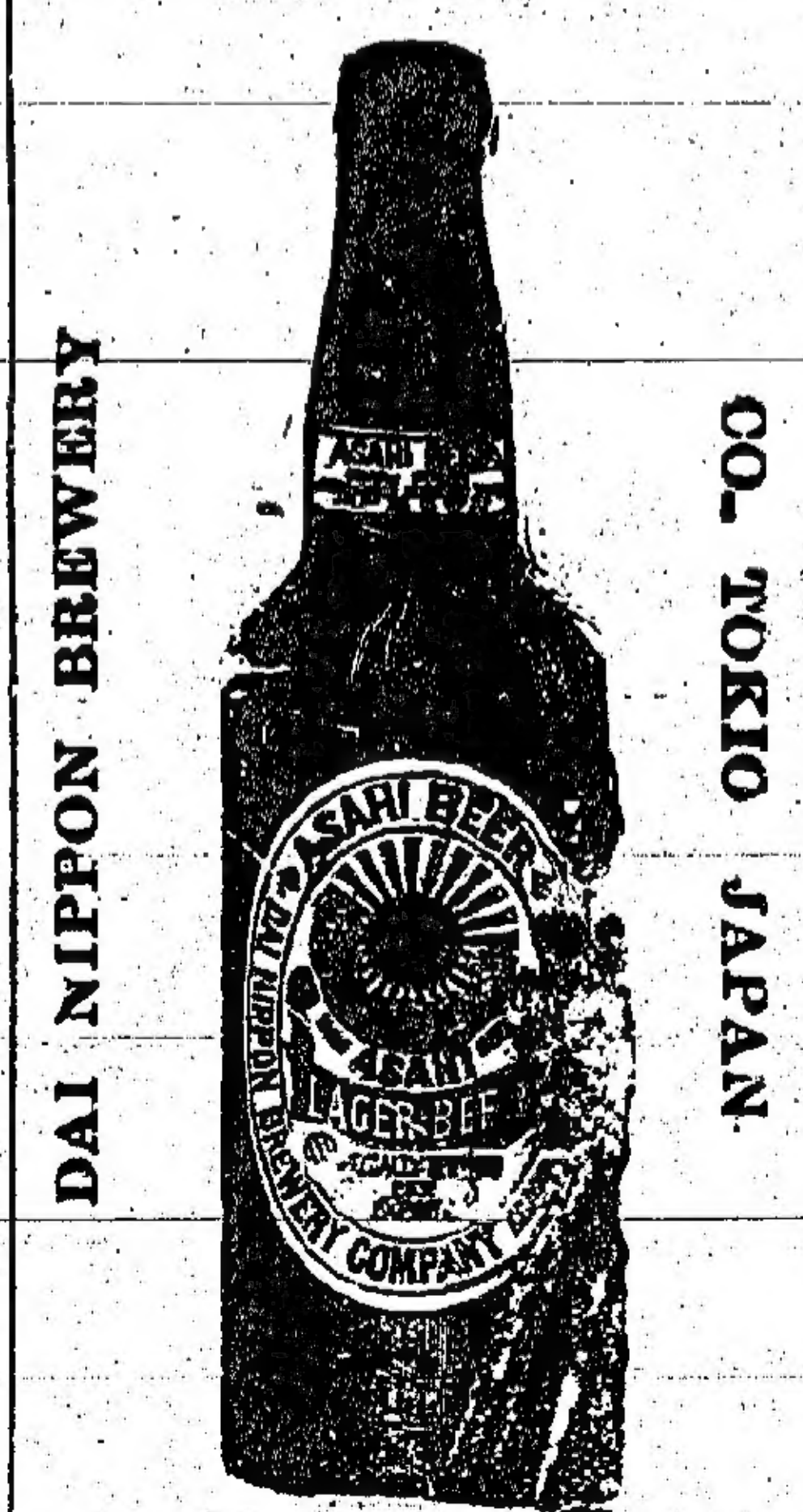
## TO LET.

**OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.**  
**OFFICES in King's Buildings.**  
**OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.**  
**HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,**  
Conduit Road.  
**NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,**  
HOUSES at the Peak.  
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Cameway  
Bay.  
**GODOWNS, at Wanchai.**  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE,  
CANTON.  
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-**  
**MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

## WANTED.

**3 or 4-ROOMED FLAT, or HALF-HOUSE,**  
Furnished or Unfurnished.  
Apply to—**Box No. 19,**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [304]

## ASAHI BEER



**DAI NIPPON BREWERY**  
**CO. TOKIO JAPAN.**  
**OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.**  
**SOLE AGENTS**  
**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA**  
**HONGKONG.**

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of share-  
holders of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.,  
was held at the Hotel on Saturday.  
Dr. J. W. Noble (Chairman of Directors),  
who presided, said:—The working account  
for the latter portion of 1915—which we  
call "B"—as compared with the same  
period in 1914 is: 1914 "B" \$40,015.01;  
1915 "B" \$53,423.44—an increase of  
\$13,408.43 for this period of six months.  
This has been accomplished notwithstanding  
the fact that the terrible conflagration  
—the war—is still in progress in Europe.  
This war has been a great blow to all East-  
ern and Far Eastern hotels, some of which  
have had to suspend the payment of all divi-  
dends, though in ordinary times it has been  
their custom to declare fat ones. We miss  
greatly the cheery face of the globe-trotter;  
as he fills our hotel to its full capacity,  
and, though usually very careful of his ex-  
penditure, he leaves "something" with us  
which reminds us that we have had "pay-  
ing guests!"

We have been greatly handicapped by the  
rise in price of all commodities and food-  
stuffs generally, which has increased the  
cost of operation greatly.  
One hundred thousand dollars' worth of  
debenture bonds have been drawn and will  
be paid off on or before 1st August next.  
This was decided upon and advertised in  
July, 1914, immediately preceding the com-  
mencement of the war, the outbreak of  
which caused your Directors to reconsider  
the position, and the matter has since then  
been in abeyance.

The increasing popularity of our Hotel  
and Grill, together with economy and re-  
trenchments, has enabled the Company dur-  
ing these bad times to show the increased  
profit on the working account, which I trust  
you will, under the circumstances, consider  
satisfactory.

The "Hotel Mansions" lease having ex-  
pired, the Company have resumed posses-  
sion of the premises and will not, at least  
for the present, consider again leasing them  
on a lease.

Your Board are at the moment convert-  
ing the annex at the head of the main stair-  
way into a "Ladies' Palm Room" to be at-  
tached to the Grill. The lavatories and  
cloak rooms, which formerly occupied this  
space, were removed some time ago, the roof  
was torn open and a large stained glass  
dome inserted to furnish light and air; a  
large stained glass alcove was also constructed  
for the same reason. This is all being  
now screened off with stained glass parti-  
tions, which should make the room a very  
attractive and popular one, for the purpose  
for which it is intended.

That we now serve on an average of one  
thousand meals a day, and that increased  
space, in which to accommodate guests, is  
from time to time necessary, should be all  
sufficient to stifle the whines of the un-  
happy, yet ever present, grumbler and  
growler.

There are other and far more extensive  
alterations on the first floor, practically de-  
cided upon, which will increase the capacity  
without in any way detracting from the  
hotel as it is at present. The proposed  
alterations can be carried out at, compara-  
tively speaking, trifling cost. These altera-  
tions will add new bedrooms and suites, all  
with private baths attached, along the en-  
tire Queen's Road frontage.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me remind  
you that this is a year of jubilee. This  
Company was formed on March 2nd,  
1866, and took over the "Oriental Hotel"  
and the two adjoining buildings, as set  
forth in the original Articles of Association.  
"Keying House and Marine House,"  
facing Peddars Street. At that period the  
staff numbered thirty-five; to-day it is over  
four hundred.

The re-election of Dr. Noble to a seat on  
the Board was confirmed, and Mr. Ellis  
Kadoorie, who retired by rotation, was re-  
elected a Director.  
Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., and H.  
Percy Smith, F.C.A., were re-elected  
auditors at a remuneration of \$200 each.  
On the motion of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley,  
seconded by Mr. H. Percy Smith, a vote  
of thanks was passed to the Board of  
Directors. This concluded the business.

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND  
FINANCE CO., LTD.

The ordinary annual general meeting of  
the Humphreys' Estate and Finance Com-  
pany, Limited, was held at the Hongkong  
Hotel on Saturday. The chair was occupied  
by Mr. Henry Humphreys, those also pre-  
sent being: Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. J.  
Scott Harston, J. W. C. Bonnar, W. L.  
Pattenden (Directors), Mr. Stafford North-  
cote, P. C. Potts, D. E. Clarke, F. W.  
Stapleton, C. B. Buyers, T. P. Hall, and  
Capt. E. Forsyth (shareholders), with Mr.  
G. Rapp (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening  
the meeting, after which  
The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I pro-  
pose, with your permission, to take the  
report and statement of accounts and auditors'  
report as read. The accounts before you, I  
regret to say, compare unfavourably with  
previous years. The cause is not far to  
seek. A considerable number of our Euro-  
pean tenants, both British and alien enemy,  
have left the Colony, and their places have  
not been filled, with the result that our loss  
from unoccupied tenements is \$18,637.50  
more than in 1914. A sum which accounts for  
nearly the whole of the difference in the  
profit of that year and the one under re-  
view. The debit to interest account has  
increased \$7,926.54, due to the expenditure  
on new flats in May Road and Kowloon. In  
this connection I would point out that rental  
fees were only received for a few of these  
flats during the last two months of the year.  
Insurance Reserve Fund has increased  
\$2,761.35, which sum represents the fire  
insurance premium underwritten by our-  
selves during the year. Repairs are  
\$1,718.27 more than in 1914. The excess is

## TRADE OF HONGKONG.

QUIET TIME AFTER CHINA NEW  
YEAR.

The following statistics have been taken  
from the fortnightly price current and  
market report of the Hongkong General  
Chamber of Commerce:—

Stocks on February 10th were 421  
Patna, 210 Benares, 2594 Malwa and 87  
Peshwa and Turkish. The exports dur-  
ing the interval to Shanghai, etc., have  
been 10 Patna, 6 Benares and 3 Malwa.  
In unrefined Bengal opium the balance of  
stocks on February 10th was 164 Patna  
and 44 Benares. Nine of Patna and 29  
Benares were holed by Government mono-  
poly.

The Feather market is improving, and  
a few transactions are reported. There  
is nothing doing in Ginger or in Galangal.  
There has been a small business in Cassia  
Oil and Star Aniseed Oil, but nothing in  
Star Aniseed. The Groundnut market is  
quiet on account of Chinese New Year.  
The same remark applies to Yunnan Tin.  
Buyers are speculating in Quicksilver and  
prices are advancing, but there are no  
stocks. The Bristles market also is quiet  
owing to the New Year.

The Cotton Yarn business continues on  
a very moderate scale at the closing prices  
of last month notwithstanding the fact that  
they are below replacing cost. Quotations  
are:—No. 10s at \$92-\$108. No. 12s at  
\$95-\$108. No. 16s at \$96-\$118. No. 20s at  
\$100-\$138. Arrivals 3,500 bales. Sales  
4,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock  
45,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.  
There is no movement in Woollens owing  
to high prices. Many goods such as  
Spanish stripes and certain blankets are  
quite unobtainable from British sources.  
The Metal market generally has not  
opened as briskly as anticipated. Tin-  
plates are weaker locally, speculators  
being anxious to secure their profits.  
Galv'd. wire has firmed up considerably.  
Bars are quoted from 10 cents to 12  
cents per lb. Lead is firm from \$32 to \$35  
a picul. Quotations from London and  
New York are firm, whilst the rate of  
freight from New York to Hongkong con-  
tinues in the neighbourhood of \$10 a ton,  
no let up in prices can be expected. Yellow  
Metal is only nominal. As to Petro-  
leum Products, the market is strong, and  
advanced 60 cents per unit on the 7th.  
There are no stocks of pepper, camphor or  
window glass, and no important sales of  
coal are reported. The sugar market  
shows a slight advance in prices, as its  
usual after China New Year. There are  
no stocks of Saltpetre, the export of which  
to Calcutta is still prohibited.

The Flour market is unchanged and ex-  
ceptionally quiet. Up-country dealers  
have not settled down to business yet.  
Patent, \$3.70; cut off, \$2.90; straight,  
\$2.85; seconds, \$2.84.

## COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the share-  
holders at the nineteenth ordinary general  
meeting to be held on Friday, 25th  
February, states that the gross earnings  
for the year ending December 31st,  
1915, amount to \$162,527.45, and there  
remains a sum of \$96,886.08 at credit of  
Profit and Loss account, which is re-  
commended to be appropriated as follows:

To place to Reserve Fund ..... \$ 5,000.00  
To pay a dividend of 7 per  
cent per share ..... 87,500.00  
To carry forward to the credit  
of next year's account ..... \$ 4,465.08  
The investment in Green Island Cement  
Co.'s shares has been written up to  
\$5 per share, and the resulting apprecia-  
tion (\$30,000) transferred to Reserve Fund,  
raising it to \$100,000.

Mr. G. W. Barton having resigned from  
the Consulting Committee on leaving the  
Colony, Mr. H. F. White was invited to  
take his place.

In accordance with the Articles of  
Association, Messrs. B. H. Dowdell, H. P.  
White and U. Poi On retire, but offer  
themselves for re-election.  
The accounts have been audited by  
Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith,  
the latter filling the vacancy caused by  
the death of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdlin.  
Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy  
Smith are eligible for reappointment.

less than the increase in cost of materials  
for work done. Enquiries for property  
during the year have been few and we  
have no sales to record. The immediate  
outlook, especially for European property,  
is not bright, though I do not doubt that  
when the war is over demand will once  
again overtake supply. I have no further  
remarks to make, gentlemen, but shall be  
pleased, before moving the adoption of the  
report and accounts, to answer any ques-  
tions shareholders may have to ask.

There were no questions, whereupon  
The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the  
report and accounts.

Mr. NORTHCOOTE seconded, and this was  
unanimously agreed to.  
The retiring directors, Messrs. J. Scott  
Harston, J. W. C. Bonnar, W. L. Pat-  
tenden and Dr. J. W. Noble, were unani-  
mously re-elected for the ensuing year, on  
the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr.  
P. C. Potts.

The CHAIRMAN—Before I put to you the  
matter dealing with the re-election of  
auditors, I would like to make one or two  
remarks. The auditors think, and the direc-  
tors agree with them, that they are entitled  
to more remuneration. At present they are  
receiving \$300 a year, and the directors  
think that this sum might very well be in-  
creased to \$400 a year, with your approval.  
Will someone move the re-election and in-  
crease of remuneration?

Mr. CLARKE then proposed that the  
auditors, Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C.  
Bernard Brown, be re-elected at a re-  
muneration of \$400 a year.

Mr. BUYERS seconded, and this was  
agreed to.  
The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business,  
gentlemen. I thank you for your attend-  
ance.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND  
THE WAR.

Mr. A. W. Hayward, of Messrs. Alex.  
Ross & Co., has been granted a Commis-  
sion in his late brother's regiment, the 5th  
Royal Fusiliers.

Captain F. G. C. Walker, R.E.,  
formerly of the Municipal Health Depart-  
ment, Shanghai, has been mentioned in  
despatches.

The name of Temporary Second-  
Lieutenant R. H. Smyth, of the Devon  
Regiment, appears in Viscount French's  
last list of officers and men recommended  
for gallant and distinguished service in  
the field. Lieut. Smyth is, the *Edinb.*  
*Times* believes, the first Tientsin man who  
went home to volunteer for active service  
to gain the distinction of being "men-  
tioned in despatches."

Major H. Walter, R.A. son of the late  
John Walter, formerly Manager of the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-  
poration, has been awarded the D.S.O.

Mr. R. Symons, son of the Rev. C. J.  
F. Symons, has left for Home, via Siberia,  
to join the army.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## JOINED.

1.—Sapper O. Musso joined the Corps  
on 11th February, 1916, allotted  
Corps No. 1976 and posted to  
Engineer Company.

Private S. R. Waller joined the  
Corps on 12th February, 1916, allot-  
ted Corps No. 1877 and posted to  
Scouts Company (No. 1 Section).

2.—Sergeant H. G. Hegarty, Scouts Co.,  
to be Company Sergeant-Major, vice  
Company Sergeant-Major W. M.  
Sutherland (on leave), placed on  
superannuation list, dated 12th Feb-  
ruary, 1916.

## PARADES.

3.—Parade for Monday, 14th instant:—  
7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of  
Signalling Section and other Signa-  
lers, as detailed in Signalling Sec-  
tion Order, dated 8th December, 1915.  
Morse flag and Morse lamp practice  
at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction on  
Kennedy Road Range for the fol-  
lowing men:—Gunnery A. F.  
Brown and F. G. Samways (No. 2  
Section Artillery Battery) Pri-  
vates A. E. Ablong and O. E.  
Ozorio (Right Section M.G. Co.).  
Uniform (Drill Order) to be worn.  
Service rifles to be carried. Corpl.  
Grimes, R.E., will attend.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Com-  
pany (all members) Machine Gun  
Instruction at Headquarters.  
Remainder, nil.

4.—On duty until morning of 18th inst.:  
H.K.V.R.  
G. E. STUART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKMAN, O.C. H.K.V.R.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH  
INSTANT.

"A," "B," and "C" Companies, on the  
Cricket Ground, on Friday, 18th inst.,  
at 5.15 p.m., for Battalion Drill-  
Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground, on Mon-  
day, the 14th inst., Wednesday, 16th  
inst., and Thursday, 17th inst., at 5.15  
p.m. Dress: Drill order.  
Signalling Section will parade at Volun-  
teer Headquarters, on Monday, 14th  
inst., Wednesday, 16th inst., and Fri-  
day, 18th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Uniform  
to be worn.

MUSKETRY.  
Members of "D" Co., who are able to do  
so, will attend at King's Park Range,  
on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2.15 p.m.,  
to fire Part I. Musketry Course.  
Names of those attending to be sent  
to the Adjutant by 2 p.m. on Tuesday,  
the 15th instant.

On duty until the morning of the 18th inst.,  
"A" Co.  
Note.—N.C.O.s and men doing duty at  
Tai-ho-wan and Stonecutters will re-  
ceive pay according to rank and allow-  
ance (in lieu of rations) for the days  
they are on duty. O.C.s Companies  
will submit pay-sheets (in duplicate)  
monthly.

REVERSION.  
Corpl. A. Edwards reverts to the ranks at  
his own request and is posted to Co.  
"C" Section 3.

POSTINGS.  
Pte. C. H. Hay, having joined, is allotted  
Corps No. 186 and posted to Co. "B"  
Section 1.

G. K. H. BARTON, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## NOTICE.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has  
kindly presented a handsome trophy  
to the Corps for Rifle Shooting.  
Details will be published in due  
course.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

## SUBSTITUTES.

The payment of money to, or other like  
arrangement with, substitutes for the  
purpose of avoiding Patrol duty is in-  
consistent with a proper performance  
of the services offered to the Colony  
and is strictly forbidden.

Twelve are to be immediately trained as  
Maxim Gunners. P.s. wishing to go  
through the Course must at once send  
their names to this office.

MUSKETRY.  
There will be no musketry practice on Sun-  
day, February 13th.

BAND PRACTICE.  
Tuesday, 15th February, at 6 p.m.  
P. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (R.)

Income-tax in Baden is to be increased by  
from 30 to 25 per cent

## INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE HONGKONG  
AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY,  
LIMITED, will be held at the Company's  
Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hong-  
kong, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 14th Feb-  
., 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the sub-  
joined Extraordinary Resolution, which  
was passed at the Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the Company, held on the 17th  
January, 1916, will be submitted for  
Confirmation as a Special Resolution.  
That the Regulations contained in the  
printed document submitted to this meet-  
ing and for the purpose of identification  
subscribed by the Chairman hereof be  
amended as hereafter set out and that  
such regulations so amended be and the  
same are hereby approved and adopted as  
the Articles of the Company in substitution  
for and to the exclusion of all the  
existing Articles thereof.

The said amendments are:—  
That Article 67 be amended by the  
elimination of the words "the Chairman"  
in line one thereof and by the substitution  
of the word "three" for the word "five"  
in line two thereof.

That Article 82 be eliminated.  
That the following words be added at  
the end of Article 84 "but any such  
appointment shall be subject to confirma-  
tion by the Company at the next ordinary  
Yearly Meeting."

That paragraph (b) of Article 90 be  
eliminated and the following paragraph  
substituted therefor:—

(b) A Director who is a member of, or a  
Director of, or a member of the Consult-  
ing Committee of, or otherwise interested  
in, a Public Company which is interested  
in any contract or arrangement brought  
up for determination at any Meeting of  
the Directors shall notwithstanding be  
entitled to vote as a Director in respect of  
such contract or arrangement provided:—  
(a) That he has disclosed his interest in  
such Public Company before such con-  
tract or arrangement is voted upon by  
the Directors.

(b) That the Public Company so in-  
terested is not a Company whereby a  
private firm became incorporated and,  
(c) That he is not a General Manager of  
the Public Company in question and  
that the firm in which he is a partner  
or which he represents are not the  
General Managers or General Agents  
of such Public Company.

Save as above provided, no Director  
shall as a Director vote in respect of any  
contract or arrangement in which he is  
interested and if he do so vote his vote  
shall not be counted.

That Article 95 be amended by the  
substitution of the word "five" for the  
word "seven" in line four thereof.  
That the following new Article be in-  
serted after Article 98:—  
"The Company may by Extraordinary  
Resolution remove any Director before  
the expiration of his term of office  
and appoint another person in his  
stead. The person so appointed shall  
hold office during such time only as  
the Director in whose place he is ap-  
pointed would have held the same if  
he had not been removed."

That the following words be added at  
the end of paragraph (a) of Article 98:—  
"A Director who is entitled to vote (as  
provided by Article 95) notwithstanding  
his interest is to be counted  
in a quorum, but otherwise a Director  
who is interested is not to be counted  
in a quorum."

That the words "to any regulations"  
be eliminated from line seven of Article  
107 and that the following words be sub-  
stituted therefor "subject also to such  
(if any) regulations as are" and that  
the words "not being inconsistent with  
such provisions or these presents" be  
eliminated from lines eight and nine of  
Article 107.

That paragraph (p) of Article 108 be  
eliminated.

That Article 118 be eliminated and the  
following Article substituted therefor:—  
RESERVE FUND.

(a) The Director before declaring a  
dividend may with the sanction of the  
Company in General Meeting set aside  
out of the profits of the Company such  
sums as they think proper as a re-  
serve fund to meet contingencies, or for  
equalising dividends, or for special  
dividends, or for repaying, improving  
and maintaining any of the property of  
the Company or for the augmentation  
of any







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

N<sup>O</sup>. 41, THE PEAK, adjoining Peak Club for six months. Furnished. Garden. Apply to—  
F. C. JENKIN,  
Princes Buildings,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [279]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

From Mid-April next.  
CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, PRINCES MODERATE rental.  
Apply—  
T. K. IDEALY,  
at the home,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [280]

## NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the Vessels of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE will be operated under the title of the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., as Managers and Agents for the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

D. W. CRADDOCK,  
General Traffic Agent,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [281]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.  
PACIFIC SERVICE.

I HAVE This Day handed over the Hongkong Agency to Mr. J. H. WALLACE, who will assume charge, as General Agent, during my absence on leave.  
D. W. CRADDOCK,  
General Traffic Agent,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [281]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

THE REV. FATHER TOMPKINS, S.J., has kindly consented to deliver a LECTURE in the College Hall, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 14th instant, at 8 P.M. Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

E. J. NORONHA,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [282]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BAZANIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR,"  
Captain A. Collier, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Port, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MADIRA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be covered via Bombay per s.s. "CLARONIA," due in London about the 5th April, 1916.

Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to—  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent,  
Hongkong 14th February, 1916. [1]

## RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & CO., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course,  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [272]

## RACE BOOKS 1916

Leather-covered ... ..\$2.00  
Cloth-covered ... .. 1.75  
Paper-covered ... .. 1.00  
May be had from—  
NORONHA & CO.  
(Printers to the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB).  
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.  
BREWSTER & CO.  
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [273]

## LOST.

A GOLD SNAFFLE CURB BANGLE with Padlock.  
Finder will be rewarded by returning it to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [288]

CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CANTON CLUB THEATRE, Shamoon, on WEDNESDAY, February 23rd, at 8 P.M.  
JOHN KIRK,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Canton, 11th February, 1916. [274]

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE to Take Charge of two Small Children on voyage to England, in return for passage.  
State experience, etc., to—  
C. P. R.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 12th February, 1916. [276]

## FOR SALE.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for SALE in North China—21,000 a Year, 2500 in Contracts. No competition. Lovely Climate.  
Address—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
[270]

## INTIMATIONS

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr. H. S. PLATT, the Company's affairs will be attended to by Mr. J. DE B. LANCASTER.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1916. [287]

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. A. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. Wm. MEYER & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 16th March, 1916.  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [281]

22 AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

ALL Persons having Claims against the above Company are requested to forward same to the Liquidators as soon as possible.  
HARRY WICKING & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1916. [246]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on FRIDAY, February 25th.

CONDITIONS:  
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.  
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 148 lbs.  
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.  
Entries stating weights to be addressed to 1. DEANING, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.  
No Competition if less than 18 entries.  
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 3rd and 4th MARCH in the BOTANIC GARDENS.  
Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 25th February.  
Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.  
A. NICOL,  
Quarry Bay,  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [285]

WAICHIAO FU.

PERKING.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN accordance with the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on Sept. 30th, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of Oct. 1st, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 25th, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests. Committee as qualified candidates for the examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

FORM OF APPLICATION.  
I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Article 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests I hereby submit my application for the examinations. I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statements of my record and my essay with its translation in the language or languages.  
Signed (.....)  
Sealed (.....)  
1916.

FORM OF RECORD.  
Name.....  
Age.....  
Date of birth.....  
Names of great-grandparents.....  
Names of grandparents.....  
Names of parents.....  
Native Place (Province and District).....  
Address.....  
Education:  
Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.....  
Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).  
Occupation (Past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each Office or you have been engaged in each work).  
Signed.....  
Sealed.....  
1916. [244]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 14th February, 1916, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1915.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th February, both days inclusive.  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [288]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, 10, MORROW (TUESDAY), the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [287]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on FRIDAY, 18th February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.  
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 11th, to FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Acting Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for the  
KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [283]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the Club House, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1915.  
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [229]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 11:30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st February, 1916, until FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [275]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2963, dated 6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18592/18596 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITTELEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7729/7758 dated 18th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Underigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.  
For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,  
GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [259]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

BIRTHS.

DONNELLY.—At Forebank East, 116, Peak, Hongkong, on the 13th February, the wife of E. DONNELLY, of a son.  
PHILLIPS.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on February 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT PHILLIPS, a daughter.  
TOLLER.—At H.B.M. Consulate, Ningpo, on February 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. STARK TOLLER, a daughter.  
WHITNEY.—At Hillsdale, Kulsang, Amoy, on the 9th February, the wife of W. H. O. WHITNEY, of the Chinese Customs Service, of a son. [283]

MARRIAGES.

BARNES-ROBERTS.—At H.B.M.'s Consulate, on February 1st, at St. Joseph's Church, second son of Thomas Arthur Barnes, of Ashton-under-Lyme, Manchester, to Mary Anne Roberts, youngest daughter of William John Roberts, of Shanghai.  
BASSETT-PATERSON.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on February 9th, JEAN MORRIS, daughter of WILLIAM PATERSON, Glasgow, to Russell, elder son of the late Captain THOMAS BASSETT of Shanghai.  
McCORMICK-WILSON.—At H.B.M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at the Union Church, on February 4th, Alexander Fairbanks, third son of the late James McCormick, Consulting Engineer of Ardrossan, Ayrshire, to Kathleen Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edward Goulding Wilson of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 14th FEBRUARY 1916

GERMANY'S OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

THE German mind is so curiously constituted that it is more than probable that the failure of the peace overtures to Belgium will cause some surprise to the KAISER and his counsellors. For nearly eighteen months all but a small corner of the little kingdom has been under the heel of the Prussian jack-boot; yet the spirit of the nation remains undaunted. Its "head is bloody but unbowed." Instead of compelling submission, the policy of "frightfulness," which has been pursued with such thoroughness by the invaders, has had the opposite effect of strengthening the determination to resist until the end. Germany, we are told, has offered to restore the country to King ALBERT and to pay a large indemnity

in exchange for economic and commercial privileges which would practically transform some of the Belgian ports, notably Antwerp, into German traffic centres. By rejecting these proposals, which, it must be confessed, were calculated to appeal strongly to a nation in the unhappy plight of Belgium, King ALBERT has increased the respect and admiration in which he is held. He has shown his loyalty to his Allies and his confidence in their power to redress the wrongs which he and his people have suffered. "Belgium," declares one of her diplomats, "is prepared to fight as long as Great Britain fights. Anything else is unthinkable." Exactly what Germany hoped to gain by the transaction is not very clear. As a factor in the military situation the elimination of the Belgian forces would not possess any great significance at this stage of the war. Moreover, the concessions which Germany demanded are certainly not greater than she would exact in the event of victory, while they would be cancelled in the event of her defeat. It is, of course, possible that Germany was seeking merely to exhibit herself in a more favourable light before the world and to place Great Britain in an equivocal position. It must be remembered, however, that the German Government gave our Ambassador the most solemn assurances that Belgium would not be annexed, even if she offered armed resistance to the passage of the German troops, and that Great Britain went to war in defence of the independence as well as of the integrity of Belgium. It could hardly be expected, therefore, that we should withdraw if the terms which were submitted to Belgium had been accepted. We have never pretended that our object in drawing the sword was purely altruistic. The Treaty which was signed by the Powers in 1839 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was founded, as Sir EDWARD GREY was careful to point out in the House of Commons on August 3rd, 1914, not only out of consideration for Belgium but in the interests of those who subscribed to it. France and Germany, mutually suspicious, were anxious that an easy means of advance to an invading army should be closed, while Great Britain was concerned lest the coastline opposite her shores should fall under the domination of a single Power. Yet this in effect is what would have happened if Germany's proposals had been accepted. For that reason alone we should have been obliged to continue hostilities. But at this stage of the war there are other and larger issues at stake. It is necessary that German ambitions should be curbed in the interests of future peace. To turn back from our goal now would be a shameful betrayal of the dead and a crime against posterity. Germany unbeaten would merely wait for a favourable opportunity to renew her campaign of conquest, and in the meantime the burden of armaments would press with ever-increasing weight upon the nations of Europe. In recognition of this fact, the Allies have pledged themselves not to make a separate peace. That, with the exception of Great Britain, they have each been approached by the Central European Powers can only serve as an encouragement to them to continue their efforts until the end which they have in view has been reached. Despite the bombastic utterances of her statesmen, Germany's diplomatic manoeuvres to undermine the solidarity of the forces arrayed against her is convincing proof that she realises the hopelessness of the struggle in which she is engaged, and sees plainly the handwriting on the wall.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at noon.  
The next Criminal Sessions will be opened on the 18th inst.  
Sir Robert Ho Tung has returned to the Colony after an absence of about seven months.  
Vice-Admiral Sir George J. S. Watren, who has been selected to succeed Admiral Sir George Le Clerc Egerton as Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth station, was flag-captain on the China station from 1899 to 1902.  
The rainfall for January as recorded at the Observatory was 4.075 inches, at the Botanical Gardens it was 4.74 inches on eight days; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, 6.90 inches on four days; and at the Police Station, Tai-po, 4.87 inches on six days.  
The Gazette contains the following appointments:—Dr. G. P. Jordan to be Surgeon Superintendent of the Special Police Reserve; Mr. C. McL. Messer to be a member of the Licensing Board; Sgt.-Major A. McC. Thornhill to be 2nd Lieut., H.K.V. Reserve.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has kindly presented a handsome trophy to the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Corps for rifle shooting.  
The Rev. James Robert Stewart, who has been killed in France, was, before joining the Army Chaplain's Department, a missionary at Chengtu, Western China.  
Amongst those due to return to the Colony by the *Asahi Maru*, which leaves London in March, are Mrs. and Miss Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. and Mrs. F. Austin, and Miss M. Gray.  
The Post Office announces that in the sinking of the s.s. *Persia* 50 bags of Hongkong mails, despatched from London on December 24th, including five bags of registered articles, were lost.  
According to the *Gazette* the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superiorates in this Colony of the Society of the "Daughters of Charity of the Crossian Institute," by which the institution known as the Italian Convent is carried on.  
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a Chinese to 14 days' hard labour for contempt of Court at the Magistracy on Saturday. The man was charged with theft and during the hearing of the case he kept interrupting, in spite of the fact that he was told to be quiet. Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the other case until defendant has had time to "realise the value of a still tongue."

Rear-Admiral John A. Tuke (who died at King Manuel of Portugal's Home for Officers at Bingham on January 13th), had retired in October, 1913, but according to the latest Admiralty list had been serving during the war as temporary captain in the Royal Naval Reserve. As captain of the *Monmouth* he received the Order of the Rising Sun (Third Class) from the Emperor of Japan in 1907.  
Second-Lieutenant Cyril Ignatius Bussy, 10th Battalion, attached 8th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western front on January 3rd, was with Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co., in North India and China when the war broke out. In North India and China he acquired a reputation as a keen sportsman and was particularly good in football. Mr. Bussy left Shanghai in January, last year, with fourteen friends to apply for commissions in England.  
The Rev. J. W. Stevenson, of the Chinese Inland Mission, Shanghai, has just completed fifty years' missionary work in China. The Rev. and Mrs. Stevenson arrived in China in February, 1868. Twenty years later, 1888, when the work in China was consolidated by the formation of a China Council and the appointment of Provincial Superintendents, Mr. Stevenson was appointed Deputy Director in China, a position which he has held ever since.  
Meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, during January show that the mean temperature was 60.7. There were 179.4 hours of sunshine, and 4.075 inches of rain. The velocity of the wind was, E. by N., 10.6 miles per hour. Though the mean temperature for the month was slightly above normal, the absolute minimum, 39.3, was the lowest ever recorded in January, except in 1893, when it was 32.0 on January 18th, and in 1800, when it was 37.5 on January 9th.  
Police Reservists figured in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Saturday, in which three Chinese were charged with being in possession of three plates of zinc, valued \$30, at Wing Lok Street, it being "reasonably suspected" that the plates had been stolen. Inspector Taylor, of the Reserve, effected the arrests, having seen the accused enter a machine dealer's shop with the plates, and he handed the defendants over to two Portuguese Police Reservists. The men denied the offence, but were each fined \$20, or 14 days.

Commander George Gibbs, R.N., (killed on January 3rd), reached the rank of lieutenant-commander in March, 1910, and was at one time serving on the *Triumph*. As midshipman of the *Orlando* during Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's Relief Expedition (China, 1900), he won great distinction. He was in charge of a gun at an outlying and dangerous position, and displayed great coolness and ability, calmly awaiting the arrival of the enemy within effective range, when he invariably dispersed them with a few well-directed shells.  
The *Gazette* announces that the fees payable for the use of Government buoys will be as follows:—"A" class buoys, \$3 per day or part of a day; "B" class buoys, \$6; and "C" class buoys, \$4, for the same period. At the discretion of the Harbour Master, such buoys may be let at monthly rent at the rate of not less than that for 31 days, such letting to be subject to revocation at any time. The tenant of such buoy is at any time unoccupied the Harbour Master may assign such buoy to any other ship for temporary use. "A" class buoys shall be for ships from 450 to 600 feet in length; "B" class buoys for ships from 300 to 450 feet; and "C" class buoys for ships of 300 feet or under.  
The first Special Police funeral took place yesterday at the interment of a young Portuguese constable named Carlos H. Lopes, aged twenty-four, who died on Saturday following an attack of typhoid fever. The Police met the cortege at the Naval Hospital, members of the British, Portuguese and Chinese Companies being present at a strength of about 400 under the command of Deputy Superintendent (Reserve) P. C. Jenkin. The body was placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by members of the Portuguese company, who also supplied the firing party. The Police band was in attendance, and played the sad Funeral March in Saul as the procession made its way to the cemetery. At the conclusion of the ritual of the funeral service three volleys were fired over the grave, and two of the bandmen sounded the Last Post.



# THE WAR.

## FIERCE FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

### ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

#### GERMANS ACTIVE IN WEST.

#### ATTEMPTS AT OFFENSIVE CRUSHED BY COMBINED FIRE.

#### THE SITUATION AT SALONIKA.

#### GERMAN BANKS FAIL.

#### LORD FISHER AND THE ADMIRALTY.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

#### ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, February 13th.

A communique states:—Fierce fighting continues in Galicia. The enemy, after desperate fighting and enormous losses, succeeded in re-capturing the heights in the Tebroff region, but one of our glorious old regiments, with a terrific attack re-occupied the enemy.

Prisoners state that the Russian artillery is most deadly.

Three enemy counter-attacks against the heights at night were repulsed.

The Russian offensive in the Caucasus continues successfully.

#### CZERNOWITZ BATTLE.

#### DAILY INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, February 12th.

The battle of Czernowitz, in which the Russians are taking a strong initiative, is daily increasing in importance and is causing the utmost anxiety to the Austrians and Germans.

Railway communication between Russia and Roumania is interrupted owing to the movement of troops in Bessarabia. This, combined with the French move on the Vardar, opens a new phase in the Balkans, and the Germans openly continue to express fears of Roumania joining the Allies.

#### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### POSITION BEFORE SALONIKA.

#### ALLIES RECEIVE MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

PARIS, February 12th.

French war correspondents at Salonika say that the enemy still shows no offensive tactics, but the French have advanced, crossed the Vardar, and installed themselves on the right bank of the river, in the important regions of Yenitso and Verria, immediately constructing defence works. They have thus gained strong natural positions which might have proved invaluable to the enemy's heavy guns.

The announcement of further Allied reinforcements enhances interest in the movement.

It is believed that the Germans are preparing for a raid on Salonika with three Zeppelins and twenty aeroplanes.

LONDON, February 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika has been assured that there has been no occupation of Yenitso and Verria; there have been only cavalry reconnaissances.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

#### CRUSHED BY COMBINED FIRE.

PARIS, February 13th, 12.50 a.m.

A communique states: In Belgium, after a violent artillery preparation, the Germans made several attempts to cross the Yser Canal opposite Steenstraete and Hetas. The attempts were crushed by combined artillery and maxim-gun fire.

In Champagne the artillery has been most active near Mesnil and the Navarin Hills. The enemy, after several hours bombardment, succeeded in penetrating a small salient of our line between the Navarin and St. Souplet roads.

The Germans, north-east of Mesnil Hill, again counter-attacked, endeavouring to expel us from the trenches we occupied yesterday. They were repulsed.

We have continued to make progress, by bombing, east of these trenches, taking prisoners.

An enemy attack in the Vosges, east of St. Die, failed to reach our first line.

#### GERMAN AIR ATTACK.

#### REPORT BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, February 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the facts regarding the German aeroplanes attack, which was described in a German wireless message on the 8th, are that eleven hostile machines appeared. One dropped three bombs about six miles behind our front line. The remainder did not cross the line.

Early to-day the enemy broke into our trenches near Pilsen, but were driven out by bombing parties, leaving some dead and wounded. There has been mining activity about Hauluck, north of Ypres, and the Commines Canal.

#### GROUND GAINED IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, February 13th.

A communique says that in Champagne we made a grenade attack near Mesnil Hill, and captured three hundred metres of enemy trenches. We also repulsed a nocturnal counter-attack, taking sixty-five prisoners.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### LORD FISHER AND THE ADMIRALTY.

#### "INTRIGUE" TO REINSTATE HIM EVOKES PROTESTS.

LONDON, February 12th.

Admirals Sir Noel Moore and Sir Atkinson Willea (retired) write to the *Morning Post*, supporting its protests against an "intrigue" to bring Lord Fisher back to the Admiralty, and declare that the majority of Naval men have perfect confidence in Mr. Balfour and his naval colleagues, especially Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TORPEDOING OF THE "ARTEMIS."

#### A BASELESS PRETEXT.

LONDON, February 12th.

It transpires that 30 Chinese were aboard the Dutch tank steamer, the *Artemis*, which a German torpedo-boat sank off the Dutch coast upon the baseless pretext that there had been a breach of orders.

The crew were given five minutes grace to get into the boats, but the torpedo was fired before the expiry of that time. The German boat steamed off without concerning itself about the safety of the crew, but, happily, the tanks kept the *Artemis* afloat and the crew were able to return aboard.

#### NORWEGIAN STEAMER MINED.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Norwegian steamer *Varli* has been mined off Terschelling. The Captain, chief engineer, and second mate have been drowned.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ALLIES' UNITY OF ACTION.

#### SINCERITY OF ITALY'S POLICY.

PARIS, February 12th.

At banquets in Rome the most cordial speeches were made by M. Briand, Signor Salandra, and Baron S. Sonnino, emphasising unity of action.

M. Briand, after an interview with Baron Sonnino yesterday morning, said that the agreement between France and Italy was on all points absolutely perfect. His visit had convinced him of the sincerity and clear-sightedness of Italy's policy.

Rome, February 12th.

At a conference between MM. Briand and Bourgeois, and Baron Sonnino today, it was agreed to hold in Paris, as soon as possible, a conference between the representatives of the Allies, with a view to the closest co-operation.

#### SPAIN'S NEW AFRICAN POLICY.

#### EX-MINISTER'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

MADRID, February 12th.

A striking statement of Spanish policy in Africa was made by the ex-Minister, Senior Montaria, who said:—It is indispensable that Spain should occupy the coast opposite the Canaries, as well as Infi, and join up Tangier with Spanish territory, in order to avoid its passing into the hands of any other nation.

The Premier was present and congratulated Senior Montaria most heartily.

#### EAST AFRICAN COMMAND.

#### APPRECIATION OF GENERAL SMUTS' APPOINTMENT.

CAPE TOWN, February 12th.

The appointment of General Smuts to the East African command is warmly appreciated in South Africa, although the circumstances rendering General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien's participation impossible are regretted.

#### BRITISH MUNITIONS ESTABLISHMENTS.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Ministry of Munitions announces that there are now 2,834 controlled establishments.

#### IMPORTANT GERMAN BANKS FAIL.

#### THOUSANDS OF DEPOSITORS RUINED.

LONDON, February 12th.

The *Gazette* at Lausanne announces that two of the largest banks in southern Germany are in liquidation. The liabilities amount to £25,000,000, and thousands of depositors are ruined.

#### FRENCH PREMIER AND BELGIAN CARDINAL.

Rome, February 12th.

M. Briand and Cardinal Mercier have had a cordial conversation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AMERICA'S TIMOROUS FOREIGN POLICY.

#### CAUSES RESIGNATION OF WAR SECRETARY.

NEW YORK, February 12th.

The resignation of Mr. Lindley M. Garrison (Secretary for War) is due to his disagreement with President Wilson's foreign policy as lacking in vigour, and his disapproval of the proposed abandonment of the Philippines.

The Republican Press says that the departure of such a strong man constitutes another evil omen for the Wilson administration.

The *New York Herald* says that the present situation at Washington is far worse than at any time during the war. The United States has fallen into the German trap designed to hamper Allied shipping by preventing its admission into American ports.

It is suggested in New York that one motive for the United States' acquiescence to the German policy is the hope of securing the passage of a Government Shipping Purchase Bill.

It is taken for granted that Great Britain and her Allies will not disarm their merchantmen, and it is pointed out that the right of arming them is immemorial, and established by American as well as British decisions.

#### REBUFF TO THE ENTENTE.

WASHINGTON, February 12th.

Representatives of the Entente have made oral representations to Mr. Lansing regarding the American memorandum of January 29th, concerning the disarming of merchantmen.

It is understood that Mr. Lansing has informed the Entente that he is unwilling to adopt the suggestion.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 8.]

#### MIMIC WARFARE.

#### THE RESERVES DEFENCE OF KOWLOON CITY.

With the exception of "D" company, the members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves engaged in mimic warfare yesterday in the vicinity of Kowloon City.

The general idea was that the Commander of the Garrison at Kowloon City, consisting of about 100 men and two field-guns, learned at 10 a.m. on Sunday morning that an armed force of about 150 men had landed at Sha-tin during the night, obtained possession of the Police Station, held Sha-tin and Grass Cutters Passes, and that two armed junks lying off Kowloon City, which were co-operating, were covering the South and East of the City.

The special idea was that the Commander of the "Reds" detailed 100 men and two guns to occupy the low hills to the north of Ta Ku Ling village to dispute the enemy's advance as long as possible, and to prevent his obtaining possession of the walled hill commanding the City, having accurately ranged the woods, villages and hills in line of enemy's advance between Chuk Un and the path leading to Kowloon Pass.

"A" Company, under the command of Captain Champkin, along with Sergeant Major Cooke, were detailed to hold the ancient walls of Kowloon City against the attacks of "B" and "C" Companies, who were commanded by Captain Hall-Brutton and Captain Landale. The attacking party commenced in great earnest, despite being compelled to flounder along in something resembling a quagmire, and also having to negotiate several difficult streams with sandy sides, often resulting in cold baths and uniforms which looked for all the world as if the wearers had spent a few days in the mud-filled trenches of Flanders. They advanced in good order, and became so threatening that the gallant defenders of the walls were forced to retire to successive ridges of trenches. Finally, the last ridge was reached, and here "A" Company were ordered to stand or fall. They held on grimly, poured hail after hail of lead into the advancing enemy, and when "cease fire" was sounded, many have accounted for quite a number of the raiders; how many will never be known.

The scheme was carried out in a most successful manner, and despite the mud and water the Reserves seemed to thoroughly relish the idea of carrying out real war movements in good fighting country. Operations commenced about 9 a.m. and the "cease fire" was sounded at one o'clock.

H.E. the Governor, and Major-General Ventris were interested spectators of the operations. The umpires were Major Wake-man and Colonel Jia.

#### NO MORE VOLUNTEERS FROM CHINA.

#### OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM HOME.

Telegraphic notice has been received from the Foreign Office that no more volunteers are required from China, and that no further passages can be paid by H. M. Government.

In these circumstances, the issue of formal recommendations for Temporary Commissions is discontinued.

#### SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

#### TWO CANDIDATES.

The seat on the Sanitary Board rendered vacant by the departure of Dr. Fitzwilliams from the Colony has attracted two candidates.

Dr. H. G. Earle, M.A., M.D. (Cantab), Fellow of the Institute of Hygiene, Professor of Physiology at Hongkong University, has had two nomination papers sent in on his behalf. In one he is proposed by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd; in the other he is proposed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, and seconded by Dr. Oswald Marriott.

The second candidate is Dr. Ozerio, who is proposed by Mr. Leo d'Almada and seconded by Dr. Dalmahey Allan.

#### HONGKONG PENSIONS.

#### AMENDMENT TO MEET WAR CALLS.

The *Gazette* contains the following amendment to the Pension Minute:—

No. 25.—Notwithstanding any person in these Regulations to the contrary any period during which an officer absent on leave from the Colony has, with the consent of the Governor or the Secretary of State, served with His Majesty's armed forces during the present war or in any other capacity connected with the state of war, may be counted as service on full pay for the purposes of the Pension Regulations.

No. 28.—Notwithstanding any provision in these Regulations to the contrary, no pensioner shall be liable to have his pensions abated in respect of temporary employment, either in a military or in a civil capacity, during the present war.

#### HONGKONG BANK-NOTES.

The returns of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st January, 1916, as certified by the managers of the respective banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 7,558,502	\$ 6,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	28,542,419	20,000,000
Maritime Bank of India, Limited	1,073,770	850,000†
Total	\$37,174,691	\$26,850,000

\* Securities deposited with the Crown agents valued at \$1,850,000.

† Securities with the Crown agents £26,040.

#### HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The monthly water return shows that the storage in the City and Hill District Waterworks reservoirs on the 1st February was 588.74 million gallons, which is about 33,000,000 gallons in excess of the storage at the end of January, 1915. The consumption in the City and Hill District in January was 129.31 million gallons by an estimated population of 283,419, as compared with a consumption in January, 1915, of 150.48 million gallons. There was a constant supply in all districts in January, 1915. The supply by house services to houses connected with the rider mains was discontinued, and the supply given by public street fountains only up to the 31st January, 1916. Supply by house services during Chinese New Year holidays was turned on from the 31st January, 1916.

The storage in the Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir at the end of January was 287.40 million gallons, compared with 337 million gallons at the end of January the previous year. The consumption in Kowloon with an estimated population of 27,250 amounted to 33.25 million gallons, as compared with a consumption in January, 1915, of 30.89 by an estimated population of 25,750.

#### SIR E. SATOW'S PAPERS ON CHINA.

#### GIFT TO LONDON LIBRARY.

Through the generosity of Sir Ernest Satow the London Library has come into the possession of his specially-formed collection of Parliamentary papers relating to China, ranging from 1815 to 1902, bound in 24 half-morocco volumes. These cover every phase of trade, politics, and domestic affairs so far as Great Britain and China are concerned, and the whole forms an encyclopaedia of English enterprise in the East for nearly a century.

These Parliamentary papers, which have been selected from the thousands of official papers issued during the last hundred years, will henceforth be preserved together as a composite whole. A good many gaps in the London Library's series have in this way been made good, and the value of the set will be widely appreciated by students. Sir Ernest has also presented the library with a set of the Japan Society's *Transactions*, a number of volumes of the *Journal of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, as well as the publications of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur u. Völkerrunde Ostasiens, ranging from 1873 to 1914.

#### ENEMY TRADING.

#### DANGERS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

The *Gazette* contains the following warning:—

The particular attention of all traders concerned is directed to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business with neutral countries in view of the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to and from enemy countries, and in relation to any orders or inquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to particular firms abroad business should be suspended pending reference to the Attorney-General. It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries during the war without the fullest inquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him.

The proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents; and carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

#### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

#### MESSRS. H. E. ARNHOLD CONVICTED.

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold were convicted by the British Consular Court at Hankow, on three counts, of trading with the enemy and were fined £45 and ordered to pay \$250. It is stated that the defendants will appeal.

The charge at the first hearing consisted of two items, namely, that on or about December 7th, 1915 defendants had supplied twenty tarpaulins to the German firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. and that on or about December 12th, 1915, they purchased 9,950 gunny bags from the same firm.

Mr. Bingham gave evidence as to the entries in the books of the firm of the gunny bags which had been procured from Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg, and how at the time H. E. Arnhold were short of this particular article for their export trade.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been informed when the two parties separated all the export business had been taken over by H. E. Arnhold. He had inspected the books last November, and then there was no enemy trading. Then and now the firm had rendered him every assistance, and were perfectly courteous; there was no sign that they desired to conceal anything.

Messrs. E. T. Young, godson superintendent, and Ogden, acting assistant at H. M. Consulate, also gave evidence. Mr. Bailey said that H. E. Arnhold started business on his own account on January 1st, 1916, and took over the export business of Arnhold Karberg & Co. at Hankow and outposts with all assets and liabilities, as a going concern. This was done with the sanction of the British Government. The gunny bags, which were at Changteh, not Changsha, were a part of the assets and property taken over. If later they were sent down by some person of Arnhold, Karberg & Co., it was done as a favour and was not trading, but merely a delivery of defendant's own property.

Mr. Marker stated that he was export manager for H. E. Arnhold and was formerly in the employ of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. He told Mr. Young to take delivery of the bags, which were the property of H. E. Arnhold under the agreement. The new concern carried on with the old books. He was not aware of any friendly relationship or any hostility towards the firm of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. He did not instruct Mr. Goering of Arnhold, Karberg & Co., a German subject, to make analysis of wood oil and tallow. Mr. Goering had shown him how to test wood oil, which was a very simple matter. If Mr. Goering tested tallow in the laboratory rented by H. E. Arnhold, he did so for the commodity and not for H. E. Arnhold. He never saw the books with reports of tests of certain cargo, some as late as January 27th. The commodity said he had not paid Mr. Goering.

A second charge of supplying twenty tarpaulins to Arnhold, Karberg & Co., was then made. Mr. Bingham stated he received the books containing test reports from one of the Chinese offices in the godown. Mr. Young stated that he insisted on the entry showing the loss of the tarpaulins, that his material stock list might be correct. He had wanted to use more covers for stock and was informed there were none as twenty had been loaned to Arnhold, Karberg & Co. He told him Mr. Marker had instructed him to loan them to Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

#### SUVLA FAILURE.

#### LORD SYDENHAM'S VIEWS.

Lord Sydenham, in a letter, disagrees with the view put forward by the *Times* that General Sir Ian Hamilton, who was on the spot at Suva on August 8th, merely effaced himself at the most critical moment. Lord Sydenham points out that Sir Ian Hamilton's function was to give his corps commanders general directions for the attack. When he visited Lieutenant-General Stopford Sir Ian Hamilton appears to have done everything possible to secure a general advance, which was plainly and immediately required.

The attempt failed because two divisions spread out on a front of two miles, by a depth of a mile and a half, were not sufficiently in hand to undertake a night attack. Visions of Napoleon galloping about and by a few inspiring words galvanising the host into activity suggest themselves, but to do so was a physical impossibility in the conditions. The battle on August 8th was lost before Sir Ian Hamilton landed. Lord Sydenham does not think Sir Ian Hamilton can justly be blamed on this occasion, though the despatch as a whole must inevitably provoke criticism of the conduct of an expedition which was always associated with gallantry which has never been surpassed.







## A NEW X-RAY.

## DISCOVERY OF THE "SIMPSON LIGHT."

Quite apart from any healing properties which it may possess, great interest attaches to the so-called "Simpson Light," with which work of a more or less experimental character has recently been carried out at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The light was discovered owing to the fact that Mr. Simpson, who was making a research on the affinity of rare metals for each other, noted that the electric combustion of certain ores produced a light having "curative effects on the workmen's hands." He produced an electric lamp with these ores as its electrodes.

In a contribution to the *Lancet* Dr. Harmer and Cumberland, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, recount briefly the nature of the rays produced and the therapeutic effects which they have obtained with the rays. The electrodes are made up of a mixture of the ores of certain metals, notably a tungstate of iron and manganese known as "wolfram." Two kinds of rays are produced, visible and invisible. The invisible rays are heat rays and ultra-violet rays. The ultra-violet rays are, of course, familiar enough, but the ultra-violet rays emitted by the Simpson lamp differ in some respects from those already obtained. Thus the Simpson lamp produces a light which is more powerful than that given by a carbon arc lamp like the Finson lamp. Professor Horton compared the lamp with lamps in which the electrodes were made of aluminium, zinc, and cadmium, and found that, good as these metals are as sources of ultra-violet rays, the Simpson electrodes were better.

It is known that in the ordinary light spectrum the red rays, which are the hottest, have the longest wave lengths. The waves at the violet end of the spectrum are only one-half the length of the waves at the red end. In the case of the ultra-violet rays the smallest wave lengths measured are one-eighth of the longest ultra-violet rays measured. The range of the ultra-violet spectrum is therefore four times that of the visible spectrum. The Simpson light being richer in ultra-violet rays than any other possesses, thus, waves of unusually short length. It is to these very short waves that any special value it may possess is to be attributed.

## SOME CURATIVE EFFECTS.

It has been found that application of the light to the skin frequently produces an erythema (redness). This appears five or six hours after exposure. If exposure is prolonged the skin may "peel." The redness does not last long and no ill-effects have been observed. In an installation at St. Bartholomew's Hospital was made in July, 1915, and the writers referred to report that "there seems little doubt that the Simpson light will be useful in the treatment of some of the diseases of the throat and nose." They describe a case of rodent ulcer in which the local condition was greatly benefited and four cases of lupus in three of which marked benefit resulted—one case is reported upon as "apparently cured"; the fourth case is still under treatment and seems to be making progress. Other conditions were treated, including a case of asthma of old standing. The asthma case was treated with the vapour produced during the burning of the lamp. It is stated:—"There seems little doubt that in this case a definite improvement has been obtained with the treatment." A case of obstinate eczema of both hands also received great benefit. "The itching and discharge on the 20th day had disappeared, together with the eruption."

A cautious attitude is nevertheless and very properly, maintained. This is important, as the work of some other observers, which has not yet been published, goes to show that the effects of the light may be disappointing. Drs. Harmer and Cumberland, in summing up their conclusions, mention that the rays seem to stimulate the healing of wounds and that cases of shrapnel wounds have benefited by them. When, however, disease affects the deep parts or subcutaneous parts, there is usually, though not always, no benefit. The first impression obtained is a promising one and no bad results have been seen.

## WEALTH NOT DIMINISHED.

## SIR GEORGE PAISH ON THE OUTLOOK.

Sir George Paish, the editor of the *Statist*, has expressed some interesting views on the effect of the war in an interview with Mr. Basil Matthews, of the London Missionary Society.

"The war," he said, "had involved practically no destruction of accumulated wealth."

"Our loss is mainly in the wealth which we fail to create—that is to say, speaking broadly, we are making shells and not building houses, building ships and not making railways. Our main loss arises from failure to make reproductive expenditure, and this loss is about £400,000,000 per annum. It is true that we are buying Russian, French, and Italian bonds and on balance there has been little reduction in our investments since the beginning of the war."

"If each one of us was to live economically during the war we may not need to meet our great war expenses by releasing our capital and, of course, we shall save during the war the usual £400,000,000 a year of our income we use for reproductive purposes."

"What I have said," Sir George added, "is mainly from the British point of view. As a whole the world will not, in the period of war, save much, and even now, though there will be very little expansion in production. On the other hand, the expansion in population will be much smaller than usual, and the economic pressure that would otherwise come from the check to production will thus be minimised. Temporarily there will be economic pressure of considerable severity as the end of the war. That pressure will be caused mainly by the readjustment of conditions from war to peace. I have no doubt that the wealth of the country will grow as rapidly after the war as it did before the war."

## ISLAM AND GERMANY.

## THE FAILURE OF GERMAN INTRIGUE.

This war that is familiarising us with so much which if presented to the world a few years back in the shape of predictions would have been counted as extravagant and unnatural has brought nothing more strange than the dissolution of the former bonds or antipathies between nations. The compelling force of universal service, for instance, has obliterated all the racial differences which were so prominent in peace time in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and has levelled all their importance. Slavonians, Croats, Roumanians of Transylvania, Italians, and Czechs are all found fighting side by side with Germans and Magyars, and apparently there is little to choose between them in the field. And when we come to the sphere of voluntary action the inversion of traditional international relations is not less strange. Italy ranged in conflict against the Central Powers; Japan occasionally lending assistance to Russia; Bulgaria and Turkey comrades in arms; and, stranger perhaps than all, a Christian Power, virtually in command at Constantinople, whose hegemony is willingly accepted by the subjects of the Sultan, to the extent that they are ready to shed their lives by the thousand in her interests, having no interests of their own to forward that anyone can perceive to compensate them for what they are undergoing. They are certainly not fighting for the preservation of their own country, for that was guaranteed to them before-hand on the mere condition of neutrality. They are not fighting with the prospect of gaining any fresh territory, for what could Germany give them in the utmost case of success that was not already their own? What should bring a people so circumstanced into the fray?

A very vulgar, but powerful inducement brought to bear on the minds of a clique in the capital, who were able to commit the country before it realised the nature of the crisis—that is the simple explanation. The creation of a Constitutional Government in countries like Persia and Turkey does not alter the *modus operandi* in these instances; it merely makes the application of influence more difficult or more easy, as the case may be. Of course, the ground had been well and carefully prepared, step by step, for years from the side of Germany, so that the passage to the stage of alliance, or rather, in reality, assimilation, probably came as no great shock to the Turkish populace. Still, when we have seen the way in which the Turks have withstood the Allies at Gallipoli throughout the summer, not to speak of the truly cruel sufferings they must have endured during last winter's campaign in the Caucasus, it must have occurred to some of us to ask ourselves whether men could support such sacrifices in the cause of an ally whom they were bound to detest as an infidel or whether the transparent devices of the Germans to affect a sort of illicit union with Islamism have really worked upon their minds. Benazir, of course, during his expedition to Egypt thought it worth while to cultivate the good-will of the people by carrying the Koran about with him and talking with the Doctors upon the unity of God. Has the German officer, eating much pork and drinking much wine, succeeded better than the French genius? Have the Turks really come to look upon the infidel as a brother and the German Emperor as a Second-in-Command of the Faithful? The Germans believe that their charade of pro-Islamism has been a vast success, and, being fully persuaded that a great deal is to be done in this world by robust make-believe, they have used their singular ascendancy at Constantinople, to the utmost in the attempt to raise the religious feelings of all the surrounding Moslem populations. As things have not yet got to the point when Jesus preached in the name of a Christian Government would be expected to appeal to the Mohammedan world, the proclamations are issued in the name of the Caliph, but their source is to be seen in the injunction that while war is to be waged with all infidels, one people of that class, who are sincere friends, are to be respected.

These notions, it is notorious, have been going out for months past. They have been sent to Egypt and to Tunis, and, of course, to Persia. Large batches have been sent to China in the hope of their filtering back to India. The new apostles of Islam must be anxiously waiting for the appearance of the crop so widely sown. But as yet there are no signs of it.

As far as the British Empire is concerned it may be safely judged that nothing will ever come of this grotesque attempt. If anywhere the soil might have been found receptive it was in Egypt. The Turks commenced their advance against the circumstances of the country when the end of January, 1915, might have seemed some unsteadiness on the part of the population. The Sultan had just been immortalised by the fact that he had been snatched by the newness of the Protocol might well have brought some change; the ruler of the country had given them an example by going over to the enemy. Yet the attitude of the people never wavered. If this was the answer of Egypt to the Islamic solicitations of Germany it is manifest that there could be no other response from India. The educated Mohammedans of India would see through the hollowness of the artifice as easily as anyone. The old-fashioned classes, and their leaders, even if they wished for change, could have no leaning whatever towards the German. Setting an excessive attachment upon the outward forms and ceremonial of social courtesy, they are the last people to be attracted by such specimens of the race as they may have come across. The secular German resident, by all accounts, possessed absolutely no influence among his Indian neighbours, and if the missionaries had any it was among the low caste people of Southern India, who count for nothing in this connection. For a pariah to propose any political movement would be like a man writing from a workhouse to suggest improvements in the Ritz Hotel. The German has failed in India, as he has failed with much greater opportunities and efforts in Egypt, mainly because there is no personal affinity between him and the Asiatic gentleman. The British could never have attained the position they now hold in the East if they had not been held with a capacity for seeing the good in all men.

## SINKING OF H.M.S. "KING EDWARD VII."

## A SERIOUS LOSS.

[BY ARTHUR HURD.]

The loss of the *King Edward VII.* is a serious blow to the British Fleet, for, though not of the Dreadnaught type, she was a valuable unit, and, with her seven sisters, constituted a swift, powerful, and homogeneous squadron. The fact that in such circumstances the disaster was accompanied by no sacrifice of life attests the efficiency of the ship's officers and men, and probably points to timely aid being promptly rendered by other vessels.

The incident is a sad reminder of the price which must be paid periodically for commanding the sea. The German suggestion that the Grand Fleet is "in hiding," and that in the course of painstaking searches it cannot be found by German men-of-war, is disposed of by the very knowledge that in the course of exercising its dominating influence at sea losses are occasionally incurred. In other words, the British command of the sea is a reality; it is exerted from day to day, whether the sea be smooth or, as on the occasion of the sinking of the *King Edward VII.*, the sea be "heavy."

The officers and men of the British Fleet are continually scouring the sea, and in doing so risks are run. The nation owes the comparatively small losses which have hitherto been incurred to the splendid combination of daring and caution which officers and men have exhibited with results to which the British trade returns for the past year bear evidence. Such retributions of our strength at sea as have occurred have been received with complete composure because we possess a great margin and unrivalled resources for making losses good. In shipbuilding resources—judged both by quantity of output, rapidly, and cost—this country stands in a position alone and apart.

STRENGTH OF THE GRAND FLEET.

This is the first occasion that the Admiralty has been compelled to announce a disaster to a battleship of the Grand Fleet. Other vessels have gone—armoured cruisers, light cruisers, and torpedo-boat destroyers; some older battleships which were on independent duty have been destroyed; but the Grand Fleet to-day is, actually and relatively, stronger than it was when hostilities opened. That is the consolation that a review of the naval situation, in the light of the sinking of the *King Edward VII.*, brings to us. But the margin is not too great—whether it is sufficient, in view of the risks which are and must be run, time alone can show. The British Fleet carries on its work in face of perils such as have been present in no former war. Submarines are a continual menace; these underwater craft are now constructed so as to lay mines in the most unlikely places, and the mines are constructed from ingenious principles so that their presence cannot easily be detected and suitable measures for their removal adopted. The surprise is not that so many, but that so few, vessels have been lost by these agencies, and some comfort lies in the reflection that the *King Edward VII.*, though a splendid ship, was not one of the latest Dreadnaughts, and consequently the reduction of British naval power is not what it might have been in more unfortunate circumstances.

## CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

The battleship cost £1,475,245, and the first keel-laying was laid by *King Edward VII.* at Devonport Dockyard on March 8, 1902. Her main features were:

Displacement ..... 16,350 tons.  
Length ..... 425 ft.  
Beam ..... 78 ft.  
Draft ..... 28 ft.  
Indicated horse-power ..... 16,138  
Speed (oil being carried as an auxiliary to coal) ..... 19.04 knots.

## ARMOUR.

Belt, 9 in.; decks, 1 to 2 in.; side above belt, 7 to 8 in.; bulkhead, 12 in.; turret, 6 to 12 in.; secondary gun batteries, 7 in.; conning tower, 12 in.

## GUNS.

Four 12 in., four 9 in., ten 6 in., twelve 12-pounders, twelve 5-pounders.

## TORPEDO TUBES.

Four (18 in.), submerged on the broadside. The *King Edward* marked a great advance on the immediately preceding design of battleships. Hitherto no modern vessel had carried more than four big guns. In the *King Edward* the four 12 in. weapons—800 lb shell—were associated with four 9 in. guns—300 lb shell—and there was little reduction in the number of quick-firing guns, ten 6 in. pieces being mounted. The ships were also given what was at that period regarded as a high battleship speed; over 18 knots were realised by all the eight ships which formed an Imperial squadron. The flagship bearing the name of the King-Emperor was associated with the *Africa*, *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, *Zealandia*, *Hindustan*, *Dominion*, and *Commodore*. The homogeneity of this force has now been broken. From the first the *King Edward VII.* flew the flag of a senior admiral, and as the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Bradford she was employed when she met with disaster.

## "MARSEILLAISE" SUNG IN BERLIN.

A despatch from Berné states that a traveller coming from Berlin relates that he was present at a grand café concert, where a patriotic revue was given, in which the Germans were triumphant. In the final scene the Germans received the surrender of their enemies. Instead of demonstrations of enthusiasm, however, the spectators burst into loud protests, and there were cries of "It is untrue," "It is false." The police expelled the demonstrators from the café.

During the demonstrations against the war in the late winter, Berlin, on December 18th, when the police charged the crowd, the demonstrators drove them back and struck up the "Marseillaise."

The travellers gathered the impression that a vague uneasiness was beginning to take hold upon German public opinion, and this was being increased by the severe measures taken by the police.

rising from the essential friendliness of nature which is latent in almost every subaltern, and whose fruits were never so valuable to the Empire as they are to-day.

—*Morning Post.*

## FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

The following extracts are from the letter of a signaller in the East African Mounted Rifles, a corp, raised in Nairobi at the beginning of the war and consisting for the most part of young settlers and coffee planters:—

We started at sunset, our orders being to storm a picquet—if there—at dawn, and then hold the ridge. The fact that we were to do a bayonet charge worried some of us because, you see, we are Mounted Rifles, and have never had much use for bayonets.

There was moonlight, and dust and little puffs of cold, dry wind whispered mysteriously through the long grass, and the forbidding-looking mountain we were making for stood out very black. Towards morning the breeze got bitterly cold, and the moon set and the plain seemed peopled with horrible black shapes—ourselves in extended order. We arrived at the foot of the ridge before dawn and slept for an hour, before forming up for the assault. That hill was one of the steepest ever, and we were a bit disappointed when we got to the top and found it unoccupied! If it hadn't been, I expect it would have been a bit expensive to take. It finished our work for the moment, as it was still too dark to shoot, and the King's African Rifles were to carry on the assault.

I didn't see as much of their work as I would have liked to, because, being the squadron signaller, I had to keep a bit out of it if possible. When I did try to see what was happening the enemy sprinkled me with a maxim, so I decided mere curiosity wasn't worth it. Firing didn't begin till daylight, and though quite a lot of people were moving about the hillsides we couldn't tell whether they were British or enemy *askaris*, as their uniforms are much alike. Then there was a single shot, then a volley, then the circle of hills in which we were, rang with the music. The maxims joined in, and rattled viciously, providing the light music; the heavy part of the opera being the rumble of rapid rifle fire in a rocky amphitheatre.

Then the K.A.R.s charged. I heard the bugle sound and some distant yelling, and the Germans' maxims stopped their deliberate work and stuttered on and on without taking breath. After a time there came a lull in the fighting, and the firing ceased, rather like a pack of dogs who had been severely reprimanded for barking in the night and yet can't quite stop. A shot—then more shots—yell "stop it, you brute!" Then an enemy maxim would yap hysterically, and the whole pack would be off again.

We were trying to finish off a machine-gun which wouldn't be silenced. I think we must have worried it a bit, for it did me the honour of taking a violent dislike to me personally for about 10 minutes. It fired at irregular intervals into and over and around my rock, till I felt that I was playing an exciting game of roulette, with rather high stakes. I got through about 20 rounds in that little gamble. I had to wait till they fired, pop up, pick up my mark, fire, and then grovel again, judging the time between their bursts. I do not mind the twang of a ricochet, but I have no use for the soft, threatening little whisper in your ear.

Presently I was called to flag a message, and beat an undignified retreat to what seemed a safe spot, but a sniper had now started on me, and I had sent only a few words when I heard the beastly little whisper an inch off my left ear. I knelt down, and sent a few more letters, and a bullet passed between my arm and body, and hit the *sansar* in front of me with a sound like the breaking of a bamboo-stem. Then I climbed over the *sansar*, and went on with it, but a bullet hit a rock some-where near the back of my neck, deflected, and hummed off into space.

I got a bit further down the hill, and tried to hurry the message through, but they turned a maxim on to the man I was signalling to, and made things exciting for him so we were jolly glad when it was finished. The worst of this job is that you have got to pretend you like being potted at; because everybody is looking at the great signaller at work on occasions like this. The sniper was a German *askari*, not a white man, because our snipers were kept well occupied by him all day, and saw him. Several enemy snipers had slipped through the K.A.R.s, and sniped from between them and our snipers, so both lots had a busy time chasing one another.

Did I ever tell you of a K.A.R. man who was in the retirement somewhere down the line? He got fed up with it, and went back towards the enemy, returning later with a maxim on his shoulder, and apologized for not bringing the tripod, as it was too heavy! I do not vouch for this, but it is the sort of thing they do.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Changsha*, from Bangkok, for Hongkong, Captain Jouren, Mr. L. Cowin, Mr. Holliday.

Per *Yingchow*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mr. J. Dewar and 3 children and Mr. Linder.

Per *Jinsen Maru*, from Japan, for Hongkong, Mr. H. R. Alexander and Mr. Abdoolhusen Esmaljee.

Per *Yaching*, from Foochow, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and family, Mr. D. Weidmann, Mr. J. Hanweit, Mr. A. Donspis, Mr. Branchford, Mr. F. Hill, and Mr. C. F. Craig.

Per *Mongara*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burkill and servant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bassett, Mr. W. Pirio and servant, Mr. R. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and servant, Mr. F. Vida, Capt. A. Watson, Mr. C. Stewart, Mr. Y. Ayano, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sandys, Mr. L. Camera, Master Sandys, Mr. G. Stevens, Mr. D. Palanjee, and Mr. E. Mehta.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

The str. *Futala* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 10th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 16th inst.

## JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

## REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

## JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJIKINI ...	SHANGHAI		14th Feb.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
* TJITAROEM ...	BATAVIA	22nd Feb.	26th Feb.	SHANGHAI
* TJILIWONG ...	MAKASSAR	22nd Feb.	26th Feb.	KOBE

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1916.

Telephone No. 1574.

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## JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

## REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

## JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will leave	For
		1916.	1916.	
* JISONDARI ...	JAVA		14th Feb.	SAN FRANCISCO
* KARIMOEN ...	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	do.
* TJIKEMBANG ...	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.
* AFAKAN ...	JAVA	8th May.	12th May.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Yok Buildings,  
Hongkong, 28th January, 1916.

MANAGING AGENTS.

16

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

## SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrive from Hongkong	Leave Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN" ...	19th Feb.	28th Feb.
"CHANGSHA" ...	9th April	17th April

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
For freight or passage, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Hongkong, 14th February, 1916.

TELEPHONE No. 36.

AGENTS.

17

## THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

## SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

## BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL

## ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

## WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

## GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.  
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

## AGENTS FOR—

## JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc., Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS, Telephone Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

18

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,

## OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

HONGKONG-SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA-MANILA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES Exchange.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHINESE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Bangkok, ... ..	Quarts ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, ... ..	Siam ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town ... ..	Tientsin ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Yokohama, Kobe and San Francisco ... ..	Hankow ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Formosa via Takao ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN ... ..	China ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, NORTH-SOUTH AMERICA, CANADA ... ..	Tientsin ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ... ..	Borneo ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... ..	Chongqing ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 19th Feb. ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Macassar, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Port Moresby (via Batavia) ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Macassar, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Port Moresby (via Batavia) ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Borneo and India via Calcutta ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles & London ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, NORTH-SOUTH AMERICA ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
AND CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
CANADA ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 19th Feb. ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Canada, via Victoria, B.C., North and ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
South America via Tacoma and ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
United Kingdom via Canada ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 19th Feb. ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
New Zealand and New Guinea ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
via Thursday Island ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Amoy ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Hankow ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Victoria, B.C., Vancouver and United ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Kingdom via Canada ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 19th Feb. ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
via Port Darwin, New Guinea via ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Thursday Island ... ..	Shanghai ...	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.

\* Super-scribed correspondence only.  
† Super-scribed correspondence for Japan, Canada and America.  
‡ Super-scribed correspondence for Japan, Canada and America.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ... ..	9.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po ... ..	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ... ..	10.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ... ..	11.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping, Shan, Sai Kung, ... ..	11.30 P.M.	—
Bantian, Stanley ... ..	12.00 P.M.	—
Canton, Wushow and Samshui ... ..	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ... ..	7.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon ... ..	1.30 P.M.	—
Nantau and Sammel ... ..	2.00 P.M.	—
Shamohun ... ..	3.00 P.M.	—

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao ... ..	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton ... ..	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ... ..	9.30 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki ... ..	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon ... ..	1.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kowloon ... ..	2.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kowloon ... ..	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kowloon ... ..	4.00 P.M.	—

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 13th.
London ... ..
Telegraphic Transfer ... ..
Bank Bill, on demand ... ..
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 60 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 90 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 120 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 150 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 180 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 210 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 240 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 270 days' sight ... ..
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Bank Bill, at 2880 days' sight ... ..
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Bank Bill, at 2940 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 2970 days' sight ... ..
Bank Bill, at 3000 days' sight ... ..

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.
Hongkong 30 cents pieces ... ..
Hongkong 10 " ... ..
Canton 20 " ... ..
Canton 10 " ... ..

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 12th FEBRUARY, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASE.	ON RISE OF LAST DAY.
<b>BANKS.—</b>					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$818 London	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$10.35, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4.70, sellers	7 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$10, sales	
<b>COTTON MILLS.—</b>					
Shui Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Ts. 50	all	T. 90	
Kung Hsi Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Ts. 10	all	T. 12, buyers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Ts. 76	all	Ts. 72	5 1/2 p.c.
Yao Kung Hsi Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Ts. 100	all	Ts. 71	
Boychow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ts. 50	all	Ts. 43	
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ts. 50	all	Ts. 140, buy.	8 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	65	\$52, buyers	
<b>DOES AND WEAVERS.—</b>					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$74 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
	50,000	\$50	all	\$95 1/2 (old), buy. \$91 1/2 (new), buy	3 1/2 p.c.
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all		
S'wai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	58,700	Ts. 100	all	T. 64, buyers	
New Engineering & S. H. Works, Ltd.	180,000	Ts. 5	all	Ts. 13, buyers	
S'wai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ts. 100	all	Ts. 30, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$10.50, buy.	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$4.33, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$115, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$25	all	\$180	5 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$33, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	320,000	5/-	all	\$6.65, sales	5 1/2 p.c.
<b>INSURANCES.—</b>					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$415, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$155, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$250	\$50	\$410	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$25	Ts. 180	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	25,000	\$50	\$10	\$280, buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	14,000	\$100	\$40	\$250, buy. @ Rs. 75	6 1/2 p.c.
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—</b>					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$104 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$85, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	85,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Water and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6.40, buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$3	\$40	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	70,000	Ts. 50	all	Ts. 105	6 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	240,000	\$50	all	\$85, buyers	
Manchongai Ltd. (Mits. Manch.)	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Ts. 38 1/2, buyers	
Landhouse exploitable in Langkat					
<b>MINEING.—</b>					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	\$5/-, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	\$10	all	\$37/-, buyers	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$35.50	7 p.c.
Trench Mines, Limited	100,000	\$21	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	
	25,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$0.55, buyers	
<b>SUGAR.—</b>					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$132, sal. & buy.	
Leson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$27, sellers	5 p.c.
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—</b>					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$1.95, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
N'kong, Canton & Macao S. S. Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	\$20 1/2, sales	
<b>LAND-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.</b>					
	60,000 pref. 60,300 dat.		65	all all	
				comb. \$188, sol. pref. 504, sol. def. 137 1/2, sol.	7 1/2 p.c.
Shall Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,510	\$1	all	\$97/-, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$20	all	\$37, sal. & buy.	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$23	7 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$5 1/2, buyers	
<b>STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—</b>					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$5, sellers	7 p.c.
Watson & Co. A. B., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2	6 p.c.